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**THE LITURGICAL CLOTHING OF METROPOLITAN GAVRIIL
BĂNULESCU-BODONI AND THE NECROPOLIS OF CĂPRIANA
MONASTERY. ARCHAEOLOGY, RESEARCH, CONSERVATION-
RESTORATION**

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CONCEPTUAL REFERENCE POINTS OF RESEARCH

Topicality and importance of the addressed matter. Among other methods of investigation, of bringing to light and turning to account the testimony of human society, the archaeological research constitutes a distinctive field, of particular importance, being capable of highlighting aspects which are extremely significant for the history of human civilization. The archaeological researches restore to the present significant historical testimonies, including artefacts made using various textile techniques. Within the category of archaeological artefacts, textiles are the most sensible ones as far as the action of the degradation factors is concerned, and the lack of immediate safeguarding measures after their excavation from the burial environment may lead even to their disappearance. The archaeological textile objects are particularly complex in terms of the diversity of composing materials, as well as in terms of the advanced state of degradation. Safeguarding this type of movable cultural heritage is a constant concern for specialists, especially for those who activate in the field of conservation and restoration of movable cultural heritage.

The conservation and the restoration of the cultural goods emerged as a necessity to safeguard goods with a material, scientific or spiritual value and represent, currently, important coordinates of the activity in the field of cultural heritage. This activity evolved from the empirical intervention, well intended, but with unpredictable results, to the knowledge-based intervention. The research of the inherent structure of the cultural goods, of the degradation factors are primary reference points for the scientific evaluation of the state of conservation, and, implicitly, for the adequate choice of the interventions to be performed, required by the objects' state of conservation. This plurality of actions is strictly necessary in order to ensure the durability, in time, of the movable heritage cultural goods.

The conservation and the restoration of archaeological textiles represent a very complex matter. The restorer has a huge responsibility in preserving and passing the cultural heritage to future generations. The conservation and the restoration presently combine the interdisciplinary scientific research with the talent, the knowledge and the mastery of the specialist. To this end, solid professional training is mandatory, to ensure that the most adequate, the best decisions are taken for safeguarding objects from archaeological environment.

The addressed research is a premiere in the Republic of Moldova in terms of safeguarding textile national cultural heritage from archaeological environment. In the paper we submit, we take into consideration the research, the conservation and the restoration of Metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni's vestments derived from archaeological environment.

These vestments, as part of the movable cultural heritage, contain precious information regarding bishop liturgical costume in the early 19th century and constitute a reference point in the evolution over time of this type of costume as concerns the characteristics and the role of the clothing components, in correlation with their symbolic, ecclesiastical significance. The study of the constituent elements from different perspectives, such as the manufacturing technique, the decorative composition or the degree of functional wear, points out not only the ecclesiastical specificity, but also the profound social character, revealing both part of Metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni's personality and the talent and skills of those who made this type of vestments in the above mentioned period.

The purpose of this research consists in the research, safeguarding and museum valorisation of a unique textile archaeological heritage, using a complex, innovative and multidisciplinary study based on the conservation and restoration of the liturgical vestments discovered in the crypt of Metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni from the Assumption of the Virgin Mary Church of Căpriana Monastery.

Taking into account the topicality, the importance and the complexity of the research theme, we set out the following **objectives** for accomplishing the purpose:

1. Establishing the archaeological dimension of Căpriana Monastery, its main stages of development and its history;
2. Evaluation of the archaeological field investigations carried out within the monastic ensemble;
3. Analyzing, classifying and assigning the archaeological textile discoveries from the necropolis of Căpriana Monastery to mediaeval women's and men's costume;
4. Elaboration of the archaeological study on the crypt of metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni;
5. Assessing the personality of metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni by means of historical and archaeological discoveries;
6. Elaboration of the methodological plan for the research and preventive conservation of the liturgical archaeological textiles from the crypt of metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni;
7. Estimation of the historical-documentary and cultural-scientific value of the liturgical archaeological textiles from the crypt of metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni;
8. Identifying methods for the analysis and the conservation-restoration of the liturgical archaeological textiles;

9. Elaboration of the methodology for the conservation-restoration of the liturgical archaeological textiles and the effective conservation-restoration of these objects;
10. Elaboration of, and the effective carrying out of, the concept of museum valorisation for the archaeological liturgical vestments that belonged to metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni.

The hypothesis of the research consists in attesting the possibility to recompose, through archaeological means and conservation-restoration, the bishop liturgical costume of metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni from the first quarter of the 19th century.

Methodology of the scientific research. The present research is approached from *two perspectives: the theoretical perspective and the practical perspective*. In the context of *the theoretical perspective*, there are approached the issues related to the *in situ* and *post situ* interventions within the archaeological research, and to the importance of using physical and chemical methods for investigating the textile archaeological artefacts. It is highly important that all archaeological discoveries could benefit of scientific conservation and restoration, based on generally recognised norms and principles of conservation-restoration. Being the most important aspect of this research, *the practical perspective* brings forth the results available from the research, conservation, restoration and museum valorisation of the liturgical archaeological vestments that belonged to metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni.

As the addressed theme is at the border of several subjects (history, archaeology, textile art, cultural heritage, religion, visual arts), this paper uses several **methods of research**: *analysis of archive documents* and of relevant bibliography; *the comparative method* for the textile archaeological discoveries in Romania and the Republic of Moldova; *the typological method* for the textile archaeological discoveries that survived in different archaeological environments; *the stylistic method* for the types of fabric that were researched and conserved-restored; *the technical and technological method* for identifying the types of materials, the types of fabrics and the means of manufacture.

Chronological framework. The present research refers to the chronological period of the first two decades of the 19th century, which correspond to the period in which the fabrics of the archaeological liturgical vestments which belonged to metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni were made and in use.

The geographical framework of this research corresponds to the area of the former region Bessarabia of the Russian Empire. At the same time, the possibility to extend the area of

the approach is taken into account, including Romania, as the fabrics used to manufacture the liturgical costume were widely spread in the Orthodox countries.

Scientific novelty and originality of the paper. The present research is a pioneering one, as it constitutes the first systematic scientific investigation in the field of the conservation and restoration of archaeological textile heritage in the Republic of Moldova. At the same time, the paper is an original study, and, by means of both applied scientific investigation methods and case studies related to the conservation-restoration of the liturgical archaeological textiles that belonged to Metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni, it provides researchers novel working instruments in the field of cultural heritage safeguarding.

Applied value of the paper. The present research is a profound applied activity by safeguarding and turning to account for future generations several unique values of the cultural heritage - the liturgical vestments which belonged to metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni. Also, the research presents both the methods for the scientific investigation of a cultural heritage item, and the methodology of the conservation-restoration process for the textiles from archaeological environments, the category of objects with the most complex and difficult degree of difficulty in terms of their salvation. The results of this research may be useful to the academic world: archaeological field research, textile art, textile industry, but also to the museum specialists from the Republic of Moldova and Romania.

Approval of results. The subjects of the PhD thesis have been made available in 25 scientific papers. These may be identified in the museum catalogues and practical guidebooks of “Moldova” National Museum Complex of Iași, but also in specialized journals from the Republic of Moldova (The Archaeological Journal, Tyragetia Journal) and Romania (The Bulletin of the Centre for Research and Conservation-Restoration, Iași; The Bulletin of Conservation-Restoration “Restitutio”, Bucharest).

Scientific matter solved within the research theme. Within the research theme, there has been solved the matter of the conservation-restoration and turning to account of the archaeological textiles from the early 19th century liturgical clothing which belonged to metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni. Moreover, there have been elaborated both the methodology for the process of conservation-restoration to be used in the effective conservation-restoration works of the archaeological textiles, and the project for the museum valorisation by means of creating the first religious museum with archaeological artefacts in the Republic of Moldova.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE THESIS

The **Introduction** states the topicality and the importance of the addressed matter and it also formulates the purpose and the objectives of the research, the chronological and geographical frameworks and the hypothesis of the research. Within this compartment, there are presented the main methods of research, the applied value of the paper, the approval of achieved results which led to the solution of the scientific matter. The PhD thesis includes: Annotations in Romanian, English and Russian; Introduction; four chapters divided into subchapters; Bibliography; Annexes; the CV of the author.

I. HISTORIOGRAPHY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH OF CĂPRIANA MONASTERY

1.1. History and historiography of Căprian Monastery

Researchers began to take interest in the history of Căprian Monastery in the 40s and 50s of the 19th century. For about a century and a half there have been published scientific papers, historiography studies, monographs, collections of documents, etc. Căprian Monastery, having the statute of princely monastery mentioned for the first time in 1429, has been over time in the attention of several rulers of Moldavia, among which single out Alexander the Good, Stephen the Great, Petru Rareș, Alexandru Lăpușneanu and Vasile Lupu [11, p. 7].

During this research, different opinions have been elaborated in the relevant literature on the monastery hearth of 1429 and on the date when the first stone church was built at Căprian Monastery [10; 11; 12; 20].

The first documentary mention referring to the location of the future monastery, under the name of “Chiprian’s Clearing”, is found in a document issued by the Chancellery of Ruler Alexander the Good on the 25th of April 1420, through which *vornic** Oană is given a large domain in return for his “rightful and faithful work” [9, p. 67]. The first documentary mention on the existence of Căprian monastery is the certificate signed by Alexander the Good on the 10th of February 1429, in which the place is named “the Monastery on Vișnevăț” [9, p. 124]. Therefore, it can be concluded that the monastery in question was founded at the origin of Vișnevăț before 1429, but no sooner than 1420, within the estate owned by priest Chiprian, who became its first hegumen and whose name served as a generic reference point for the historical name of Căprian Monastery, a fact unanimously accepted in historiography [7, p. 54; 11, p. 13-14, p. 36-46].

* *Vornic* = historical rank for the official in charge of justice and internal affairs, also overseeing the Ruler's Court (Translator's note).

The latest researches outline the idea that, in its initial stage, the monastery of Căpriană had a different location from the actual one, its hearth being 5 km south-east from the present location [6]. Moreover, some of the latest researches sustain that towards the end of Stephen the Great's rule, in the context of the necessity to build a monumental stone complex, a new location was used for the monastery, which has been proven to be the present one, while the old hearth of the monastery from the rule of Alexander the Good was abandoned [11, p. 2-29, 36-58, 117-123].

Researchers A. Eșanu and V. Eșanu consider that the oldest stone church from Căpriană was built during the reign of Stephen the Great, between 1491 and 1496. They reached this conclusion after a "thorough" research "of the information on the monastery diptych" and of other written sources [10, p. 27]. On the other hand, the building of Căpriană's old stone church by Stephen the Great has been lately sustained by very serious archaeological and architectural arguments [11, p. 15-35, 117-119].

Unlike other constructions of the time, the first stone church of Căpriană (Church I) did not last long, as it had fallen into ruin in less than half a century since its building, probably due to construction issues, which were amplified by the earthquake of 1516 [23, p. 27].

In the period 1540-1541 and 1545, as it is stated in the chronicle of Grigore Ureche, Prince Petru Rareș had made ample reconstruction works at Căpriană [18, p. 155]. He rebuilt the church, and its walls have been preserved until today up to the cornice (Căpriană II). Also from Petru Rareș's church it has been preserved the vaulting system, which has been reconstructed in the modern age in the neoclassical style. The plan of the church remained the typical Moldavian one, from the mediaeval period - this church being the only religious edifice of this period in the entire Republic of Moldova. Prince Alexandru Lăpușneanu (1552-1561, 1564-1568) also had an important role in the development of Căpriană Monastery, by extending the monastery territory through important donations of estates. Major restoration works were also made by Prince Vasile Lupu (1634-1653), as well as by other rulers of the 16th - 17th centuries, who had helped Căpriană Monastery in one way or another and were included in the monastery diptych [12, p. 431-436].

As regards "the oldest Assumption of the Virgin Mary Church of Căpriană monastic complex", the researchers consider that the Assumption Church is part of the series of ecclesiastical edifices built in a more evolved tri-lobed style, specific to the second half of the 15th century, when the Moldavian architectural style crystallized [10, p. 25-33].

Radically changed during the time of metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni, the Assumption of the Virgin Mary Church of Căpriană Monastery preserves several typological and stylistic features that define the type of Moldavian religious monastic monuments in which it falls under: church of

triconch plan, with the tower above the arch of the nave. The interior subdivision demonstrates that it falls under the type of the 15th-16th century Moldavian plan [20, p. 27-28].

Historiographically, Căpriană Monastery received no specialized scientific interest until the end of the 20th century. As from the middle of the 19th century, the history of the monastery was usually approached in connection with the personality of metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni', with the history of the Eparchy of Chişinău or of the province of Bessarabia. The systematic research of Căpriană Monastery's history began at the end of the 20th century, when a movement for the national liberation of Bessarabia's Romanians started and when the state independence of the Republic of Moldova was proclaimed. In this respect, the following researchers should be mentioned: Andrei Eşanu and Valentina Eşanu, Ion Negrei, Gheorghe Postică, Nicolae Constantinescu, Sergius Ciocanu, Nicolae Fuştei, Valentina Pelin and Vlad Ghimpu.

1.2. History of archaeological research at Căpriană Monastery

In the Republic of Moldova, church archaeology began in 1993 through the archaeological excavations carried out at Căpriană Monastery. As it was mentioned at the time, these archaeological researches opened the path for a field "ignored or even stopped by the communist regime, namely the field of archaeology of the religious monuments located in the territory of the Republic of Moldova" [20, p. 9]. Căpriană Monastery and the entire monastic ensemble, regarded as the most important monastic establishment in the eastern part of Moldova, became, starting with 1993, "a little school of ecclesiastical archaeology, especially for the young people participating in the archaeological research: students, PhD students, university graduates" [20, p. 9].

The archaeological researches at Căpriană Monastery were carried out in 4 basic stages, namely 1993, 2001-2003, 2005-2008 and 2016, under the coordination of Professor Gheorghe Postică, in collaboration with Nicolae Constantinescu, PhD. During nine expeditions of archaeological research, 82 archaeological sections were operated and a total surface of 1420 m² was investigated [11].

The most remarkable results of the archaeological excavations undertaken at Căpriană Monastery can be listed as follows:

- The discovery, under the base of the present Assumption of the Virgin Mary Church, of the foundation of the oldest stone church in the monastic complex, built during the reign of Stephen the Great - Church I (ca. 1491-1497) [11];
- The discovery of traces of demolition of Church I and of building, by Petru Rareş, of Church II (1541), having as titular saint the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, preserved until nowadays [22];

- The discovery of archaeological vestiges documenting the ample process undertaken during 1819-1821 by metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni for the reconstruction of the Church [22];
- The discovery of the foundation of the monastery's old entrance tower (ca. 1500), south of the Church [24];
- The discovery of the primary route of the monastery premises, having a surface of ca 85x65 m (15th-17th centuries) [24];
- The discovery of traces of the monastery's fortification system, south-west of the Church (17th-18th centuries) [11];
- The discovery of the foundation of the former Princely House and of the Hegumen's House, south of the Church (early 16th century) [23];
- The discovery of vestiges of the oldest unit of monastic cells, west of the Church (16th-17th centuries) [23];
- The discovery of the old necropolis of the monastery on the perimeter of the Church, by researching more than 100 tombs (16th-19th centuries) [23];
- The discovery of the necropolis of the founders inside the Church, by researching more than 30 tombs (16th-18th centuries) [22];
- The discovery, within the necropolis of the founders located inside the Assumption of the Virgin Mary Church, of several exceptional archaeological artefacts, including traces of textile clothing dated 16th-17th centuries [20; 22];
- The discovery, during the sanctification procedure, of the burial place of metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni (1821) and the taking-over of the vestiges of liturgical clothing of the High Priest for conservation-restoration [21].

On the other hand, the archaeological researches provided multiple information, on the basis of which Căprian Monastery's chronology and periods were determined [11, p. 19-21]. Therefore, within the present hearth of the monastery, there are 13 basic stages:

I. Late 15th century - building of Church I, of the old entrance tower and of the enclosure wall, respectively;

II. c. 1500-1540 – building of the first unit of monastic cells, of the Hegumen's House and of the Princely House;

III. 1540-1542 – demolition of Church I and building of Church II on the foundation of the former church, building of the fortification system in the south-western corner of the enclosure wall;

IV. 1545-1600/1635 – construction of the monastery necropolis around the Church, several renovations of the Church, and construction, within the Church, of a necropolis for boyar founders and their families;

V. 1635-1650 – major overhaul of the Church;

VI. 18th century – building of a new unit of monastic cells, west of the Church;

VII. 1818 – building of St. George Wooden Church by metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni;

VIII. 1819-1820 – major overhaul of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary Church by metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni;

IX. 1821 (April) – construction of metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni's burial chamber near the Church wall and burial of the High Priest;

X. 1826 – building of the House of the Abbey, north of the Church (late 19th century: House of Refectory);

XI. 1840 – building of St. George Church out of stone;

XII. 1862 – building a new House of Abbey on the higher terrace of the monastery;

XIII. 1903-1905 – building of a new church on the higher terrace of the monastery, which was consecrated as St. George Church; renaming of the older St. George Church (1840) as St. Nicholas Church.

II. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH OF THE NECROPOLIS OF THE ASSUMPTION OF THE VIRGIN MARY CHURCH AND THE DISCOVERED TEXTILE ARCHAEOLOGICAL VESTIGES

The archaeological research of the necropolis of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary Church was carried out during the archaeological campaigns of 1993 (2 tombs identified) [20], 2001 (2 tombs researched) and 2002 (28 tombs researched) [11].

2.1. General information regarding the archaeological research of the necropolis and the discovered textiles

The necropolis of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary Church comprised tombs dated the 16th-17th centuries, which belonged to the founders of the monastery who were part of Moldavia's high nobility and to the members of their families, including Maria Spancioc, Dumitru Buzo, Cristina Buzo, Gheorghe Costache. 93% of the necropolis was concentrated in the areas of the Narthex (23 tombs) and Porch (5 tombs); only singular cases were documented in the areas of the Repository and Nave [11].

2.2. Composing materials and manufacturing techniques for the archaeological textiles from the necropolis

The archaeological inventory of the artefacts discovered in the necropolis of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary Church included also fragments of textile materials which were conserved-restored, part of them at the Centre for Research and Restoration-Conservation of the Cultural Heritage within "Moldova" National Museum Complex of Iași, Romania, and the other at the National Museum of History of Moldova, Chișinău, the Republic of Moldova.

In spite of the reduced dimensions of the archaeological textiles (mainly caused by the powerful mould attack, which significantly deteriorated the protein support), the conservation-restoration works carried out enabled a partial reconstitution of several specific cutting elements of the original clothing items.

From the point of view of the **composing materials**, the archaeological textile fragments comprise: a) organic materials (natural silk, wool); b) inorganic materials (silver, gilded silver, copper, gilded copper, silver plated copper, aragonite, brass).

In terms of the **manufacturing techniques** identified during the research of the textile archaeological fragments, we make mention of the following: a) manual weaving that uses the loom; b) manual weaving that uses tablets/cards; c) braiding of threads (braiding with needle, spatial braiding, flat braiding); d) embroidery; e) sewing.

2.3. Identified costume elements

In order to identify the costume elements, in the case of the archaeological textile fragments from Căpriana Monastery a documentary work has been carried out regarding the clothing specific to Moldavia and Wallachia in the 16th-17th centuries. In this respect, research has been undertaken on collections of monasteries and museums, on mural paintings describes in art albums, as well as on other archaeological discoveries dated 16th-17th centuries presented by the relevant literature.

Taking into consideration the date, assignment, composing materials, manufacturing techniques and the cutting elements, the comparative analysis of the analyzed samples highlighted aspects specific to the clothing of the 16th-17th centuries for both women's costume and men's costume.

III. THE CRYPT OF METROPOLITAN GAVRIIL BĂNULESCU-BODONI - ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND PREVENTIVE INTERVENTIONS OF CONSERVATION

3.1. Metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni, a prominent personality of the religious culture and life

The matter of the research and conservation-restoration of the liturgical vestments of metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni cannot be addressed without taking into consideration the knowledge about the personality of the High Priest, as well as the attitude of his successors towards the accomplishments of this leading authority of the Orthodox Church.

3.1.1. The personality of metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni in historiographical context

Metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni, as a prominent personality of the religious culture and life in the late 18th century - early 19th century, has been the subject of thorough researches made by historians, researchers in the ecclesiastical field and specialists in the field of culture. The research and turning to account of the personality and activity of metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni comprises a period of ca 150 years. In this respect, a significant number of monographs, studies, scientific articles written in Russian, Romanian, French, English and German have as subject the personality and activity of metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni. Various aspects of the metropolitan's life and activity were published in the monographs signed by A. Stadnički [28] and V. Jmakin [27], which are considered extremely valuable by researchers, because they are based on documents from both the Archive of the Eparchial Consistory in Chişinău and the Archive of the Holy Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church [17, p. 153-154].

For the period in which Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni was the Metropolitan of Moldavia and Exarch of Moldavia and Wallachia, many papers with valuable documentary evidences were published, whose authors are, among others: Şt. Ciobanu [5], Al. Boldur [3], C. Tomescu [25], T. Candu [4], N. Fuştei [13], etc.

With regard to the books published under the coordination of Metropolitan Gavriil, Şt. Ciobanu mentioned that “they are, technically speaking, a continuation of the old Romanian printing art (...), printed on good-quality paper, using large and legible letters, titles framed in vignettes” [5, p. 62]. Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni's activity of promoting in Bessarabia the religious book written in Romanian was discussed by G. Grosu [26], M. Danilov [8], E. Manea [15], etc.

As an overall analysis of the written references, one can see that, in historiography, Metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni is seen as a prominent personality of the history of the

Orthodox Church of Bessarabia, to whom the founding of the Eparchy of Chişinău and Hotin, of the Theological Seminary and of the Printing House of Chişinău is related, a personality who has contributed to the issuance, in the Republic of Moldova, of the Bible and of other publications in Romanian.

3.1.2. The cultural and religious activity of metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni

The historiography related to the personality of metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni outlines two directions for approaching this matter, one concentrating on the cultural and teaching activity, and the other focussing on the ecclesiastical activity. In the context of elaborating the study on the conservation and restoration of the liturgical vestments of metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni, the activities of the High Priest related to the organization of the church life and the enlightenment of priests and laypersons are of great interest for the present investigation.

Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni was the first metropolitan of the new Eparchy of Chişinău and Hotin (1812-1821) and “he knew how to establish a Romanian eparchy under foreign rule” [2, p. 31]. Following the annexation of Bessarabia by the Russian Empire, the metropolitan’s priority was to obtain the approval of the commander of the Russian army, to “organize a new eparchy in this region”, on the grounds of “the large number of churches in villages and cities, of the distance between this region and other eparchies of Russia, and of the difference in people language and tradition” [5, p. 38].

After the establishment of the eparchy, the metropolitan succeeded in organizing it in accordance with his own concepts. In 1813, he created, within the eparchy, the Seminary. In the same year, wishing to organise a printing house as well, he submitted a report to the Russian Holy Synod, in which he asked for approval, on the ground of the lack of religious books. Without waiting the approval for the printing house, he “prepared all the necessary material, the Moldovan and Slavic letters, brought a skilled pressman from Neamţ Monastery and began the translation of several books from Slavic to Moldovan” [2, p. 35-36; 3, p. 20-25; 5, p. 40-41]. The approval of the Holy Synod was given on the 4th of May 1814, and on the 31st of May 1814 the printing house was officially opened. The first book published in the printing house of Chişinău was The Liturgy of 1815 [5, p. 41; 16, p. 93-98]. The greatest achievement of metropolitan Gavriil, related to its activity in the new eparchy, was the creation, in 1813, of the Theological Seminary in Chişinău, which “he intended and managed to create having Romanian as language of instruction” [19, p. 86-87].

3.2. The crypt of Metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni, the archaeological environment and the archaeological vestiges

3.2.1. General characteristic of the crypt

The crypt of metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni is located near the south wall of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary Church, being annexed to the wall of the repository [21, p. 2]. The archaeological research of the burial chamber of metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni was carried out in two stages: in 2007 and in 2016.

The preventive archaeological research of 2007 was determined by a crack appeared in the western wall of the burial chamber (in the point of intersection with the church wall), at that moment a hole of ca 5-7 cm. That research was a preventive measure, aiming to determine the state of conservation of the complex, and it was limited to five operations: 1) lateral opening of the burial chamber; 2) visual examination of its interior; 3) the wooden icon from the surface of the coffin was taken for conservation purposes; and 5) definitive closure of the burial chamber [23].

The second stage of the archaeological research of metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodon's burial chamber was carried out in 2016, as a consequence of the decision of the Russian Orthodox Church to start the procedure for the sanctification of the High Priest, when the relics and other material fragments, including the textiles forming the liturgical clothing, were taken [21].

3.2.2. Research of the crypt and archaeological environment

When undertaking an archaeological research of a site with an interdisciplinary team, a strategy of action must be previously established in order to avoid any possible degradations of the archaeological material which is to be excavated.

As concerns the archaeological research of the crypt of metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni from Căpriană Monastery, we mention that during the preventive archaeological research works carried out in 2007, data have been obtained regarding both the characteristics of the environment within the crypt, and the content of the crypt. The information proved to be very useful in the archaeological research of the crypt undertaken in 2016, as it provided the research team the opportunity to elaborate a documented action plan before carrying out the effective work. Prior to opening the crypt, the interdisciplinary team of specialists (archaeologist, anthropologist, conservator, restorer) had a working meeting at Căpriană Monastery, and two working options were suggested. During the archaeological research, as the first option could not be carried out (pieces of bricks were falling over the coffin, increasing the risk of its degradation), the team decided to apply the second option, namely to open the crypt in the lower arcade located on the west side.

As a first remark related to the opening of the crypt within the research undertaken in 2016, in comparison to the data collected in 2007, mention should be made on the fact that the microclimate of

the interior was totally different, being recorded a humidity of the air in the range of 80% - 85% and the lack of vegetation.

3.2.3. Discovered archaeological vestiges

When opening the crypt, the first visible artefact was the cover of the coffin; both the cover and the body of the coffin presented an accentuated state of degradation in comparison with the situation noted in the preventive archaeological research carried out in 2007. The boards of the coffin's cover, made of fir tree, were damp; the textile material (velvet) and the ornamental galloons with metallic thread, which were fixated on its surface, were in an advanced state of degradation.

The archaeological items discovered within the crypt are grouped into three main categories: *memorial or votive items* of the buried person (hand cross, medal cross with ribbon), *clothing items* of the buried person (items of clerical vestments which belonged to metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni: Sticharion, fragments of Epimanikia, Girdle, Epitrachelion, Great Omophorion, Sakkos, Epigonation, Mitre, Head covering with Paramandyas embroidery, clothing accessories - buttons, and leather fragments from footwear), and *items from the coffin* [21, p. 10].

3.3. In situ and post situ conservation for stopping the degradation of archaeological liturgical vestments

The state of conservation of the textile materials recovered from archaeological environments reflects the types of degradation accumulated by the object over time (starting with the processing stages through which the raw materials become end products, usage of end products) and, subsequently, their burial (their placement in the burial environment).

The conservation of archaeological textiles starts in the moment of their discovery. The impact of changing environments on textile items may generate the occurrence of new types of degradation. In order to avoid them, besides a specific evaluation of each peculiar situation, there are several general requirements that have to be fulfilled until the moment when the objects reach the conservation-restoration laboratory, and these are: careful handling, minimum intervention, adequate documentation, adequate storage/transportation procedures.

The *post situ* conservation took place in a chamber specially arranged at the ground floor of a building within Căpriana Monastery. Each object was identified, photographed and all details concerning the state of conservation were recorded.

3.4. The importance and the documentary-historical value of the archaeological liturgical vestments from Căpriana Monastery

For over two millennia of history, the Orthodox Church has been the creator of an inestimable and rich treasure of cultural and spiritual goods. The monastic churches and ensembles, the paintings of churches, the liturgical inventory, the holy books are composing parts of Christian spirituality, of the world cultural heritage. Art has always been an important element of Christianity, as in this religion faith is materialized in objects made of different materials and in certain shapes [14]. Among these objects, the liturgical vestments, the embroideries and the fabrics constitute, along with the items manufactured from silver and gilded silver, the most important category of precious objects necessary for performing the religious services and decorating the church interiors.

The liturgical vestments of metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni, discovered in the crypt of Căpriană Monastery, constitute a clear evidence of a unique ecclesiastical heritage, dated the early 19th century. The archaeological inventory of the crypt also comprises textile items that are part of a bishop's complete liturgical costume.

The fabrics used for the manufacturing of the liturgical vestments discovered in the crypt of metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni are extremely valuable, in terms of manufacturing techniques, composing materials, colours, style, as well as of usage of the bishop's liturgical costume in the late 18th century - early 19th century. For instance, the fabric of the ecclesiastical item *Sakkos*, decorated with various vegetal motifs (leaves, roses, carnations), is a jacquard-like brocade fabric, made of the highest quality silver threads (metallic band and metallic braid wrapped around a silk core), of silk threads in various colours and with different structures and thinness. The documentation work carried out on the basis of the existing data in the relevant literature allow us to state that stylistically the type of fabric used to manufacture the item *Sakkos* is a jacquard-like brocade of, probably, French origin, as the historical centre Lyon and Tours were famous for the production of this type of textile material in the period 1600-1800. This type of material, highly appreciated at the time, was also used for the manufacture of priestly vestments.

IV. RESEARCH, CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL LITURGICAL VESTMENTS OF METROPOLITAN GAVRIIL BĂNULESCU-BODONI

4.1. Research on the nature of the composing materials of the archaeological liturgical vestments, by means of non-invasive and minimally-invasive analyses

The conservation-restoration of textiles from archaeological excavations always raises difficult issues because the underground conditions lead to significant structural changes in textile materials. Scientific research using modern means is essential for a proper evolution of the conservation-

restoration process. The aim of scientific investigations is to know the structure of the object, its state of conservation, to identify the nature of the composing materials, the corrosion products, the biological degradations. Likewise, the undertaken studies show not only the structure of the object and its composing materials, but also its manufacturing technique.

The research and conservation-restoration of the textile vestiges from the crypt of metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni, just like any other intervention of the kind, follow a logical procedure, well-established through theoretical and practical investigations led by scientists of various countries, which can be completed and developed dependent on each particular case.

The first stage consists in the visual examination of the archaeological objects (fragmentary, intact, charred, mineralized or impressions), in recording the obtained data and in writing a fact sheet for each object [1, p. 28].

The second stage of the research comprises specific analyses, made by various techniques: spectrometry (XRF, FTIR, Raman), thermo-analytical techniques (thermogravimetry - TG), microscope investigations (optical microscopy, scanning electron microscopy), including microbiological analyses.

This research describes the methods of scientific investigation in accordance with the relevant literature. The methods of visual examination, described and exemplified for some of the items, and the methods of analysis used to obtain information regarding the elemental or molecular chemical composition, or other extremely valuable information, were applied in the case of the liturgical vestments which belonged to metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni. All these data are useful to the restorer in determining the diagnostic and the restoration methodology for each distinct object.

4.2. Curative conservation and restoration of the archaeological liturgical vestments of metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni

On the basis of the established methodological requirements, the curative conservation of the archaeological artefacts discovered in the crypt of metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni consisted, in its first stage, in disinfection - disinsection operations within the specialized laboratory of "Moldova" National Museum Complex Iași. The following stage included the visual examination as well as the scientific investigation of the archaeological textile items, including taking small-scale samples from less visible areas. The achieved data were reference points used by restorer to evaluate the state of degradation, to establish the stages of the conservation-restoration process and the optimal parameters for each stage and for each textile item, dependent on the item's characteristics and state of conservation. Likewise, the results of the scientific investigations enabled us to elaborate, following the

conservation-restoration process, recommendations regarding the optimal values of the environment conditions that have to be maintained during storage and museum valorisation of archaeological textile items, in order to ensure their survival.

The methodology for the conservation-restoration of archaeological textiles is laborious, each stage requesting responsible and competent decisions for choosing the adequate working parameters in connection with the nature of materials and the state of conservation of the item.

For **textiles from archaeological environment**, as the ones from the crypt of metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni, **the conservation-restoration process** was difficult and complex and was carried out in several **stages** required by the state of conservation: scientific investigation; biological treatments - disinfection of the archaeological textile material; progressive hydration; mechanical cleaning; wet cleaning in different cleaning baths and in different concentrations, performed alternatively with the stages of mechanical cleaning and chemical cleaning; chemical cleaning by immersion in different solutions; controlled drying and attenuation of randomly formed creases; consolidation on a new support; reassembly of the item; designing and manufacturing elements of museum display in compliance with the conservation norms, for museum valorisation. Each cleaning stage was extremely important and was repeated several times prior to the stage of consolidation on a new support. Each working stage included the photo-video documentation which is part of the archive of scientific data referring to each single object.

4.2.1. State of conservation and types of degradation in the case of the archaeological liturgical textiles from the crypt of metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni

The archaeological liturgical textiles which belonged to metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni present, in general, the same **types of degradation**, and the few particularities are to be mentioned below. The diagnosis of *the state of conservation of the archaeological textiles*, in the moment of their arrival in the Centre for Research and Conservation-Restoration of the Cultural Heritage in Iași revealed the existence of *mould deposits* on small areas, determined by the burial environment, and, implicitly, the negative effect of the mould on the organic support, which is its brittleness. *Adherent deposits of salt and soil particles* associated with *products of organic decomposition* had a determining role in the stiffening of the textile materials, in the case of all archaeological items. Given the burial environment, the presence of attached metallic accessories generated, in the case of several items, *corrosion products*, the deposits being present both on the metallic elements and on the textile material found in its immediate vicinity. The joint action of the degradation factors specific to the burial environment determined *the decrease of the mechanical strength of textile materials*, most of the textile items showing *tears with/without material lacunae*. Note should be also made on the fact that the textile materials presented *randomly-produced plaits, folds, deep*

creases. The humidity of the crypt caused serious degradations to several items, such as *the partial lack* of one sleeve (the left sleeve) in the case of the items Sticharion and Cloth mantle. A very important element discovered in the stage of investigations and curative conservation treatments was the existence of *previous interventions* on the right sleeve of the item Sticharion, on the Epimanikion of the right hand and also on the lining of the right sleeve of the item Sakkos.

4.2.2 Methodology for the conservation-restoration process of archaeological textiles

The performed conservation-restoration interventions met the deontological principles which guide the conservation-restoration of the cultural goods, namely minimal treatments whose purpose is to restore the functional and aesthetic legibility of the object and to allow the long-term conservation of the materials and of the shapes. The research contains an extended presentation of the stages of this restoration methodology, including examples of interventions on the archaeological liturgical vestments.

4.3. The archaeological liturgical vestments which belonged to metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni in the context of the conservation-restoration process

The textile archaeological inventory discovered in the crypt of metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni was rich, comprising liturgical vestments, both fragments and intact, which, in a previous stage, represented the composing parts of the bishop costume of the metropolitan. In this respect, the addressed research theme creates the premises for the reconstitution of the composing elements of the bishop liturgical costume in the early 19th century. Likewise, through this research, the liturgical vestments that belonged to metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni, discovered in the crypt of Căpriană Monastery, were saved and restored to the museum circuit.

The process of conservation-restoration of these artefacts, highly complex and long-lasting, thoroughly described in the present research, is an important reference point (guidebook) for the future specialists in the field of the conservation-restoration of textile archaeological heritage.

4.4. Museum valorisation of the liturgical textiles from the crypt of metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni

Heritage valorisation is a complex component and stands for the most important function of a museum, as it indicates the completion of the research on a certain category or group of heritage objects. There are several ways of valorisation; they depend on the scientific potential and on the experience of the museum specialists, and they fall into three main directions: scientific publications,

exhibitions and educational activities. Therefore, to valorise means to communicate (to specialists, to the public) the owned heritage.

In terms of museum valorisation of the archaeological liturgical textiles which belonged to metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni, the present research theme included the development of the plan for museum display and presented the stages undertaken for the creation of a museum within Căpriană Monastic Complex. The turning to account of this treasure materialized due to the implementation of a cross border project whose main objective was the creation of the first religious museum with archaeological textile artefacts. The museum of Căpriană Monastery was opened for the public on the 6th of May 2021.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The research theme is a premiere in the Republic of Moldova, in terms of safeguarding textile national cultural heritage from archaeological environment. Starting from the objectives of the present research and following the interdisciplinary study undertaken for the research and conservation-restoration of the archaeological liturgical vestments discovered in the crypt of metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni, we formulate the following general conclusions:

1. Căpriana Monastery is a Christian Orthodox place of worship with an imposing archaeological dimension. It is the oldest monastic settlement in the Republic of Moldova and, at the same time, it has been the only princely monastery within this space, since its foundation. Mentioned in written documents for the first time in 1429, Căpriana Monastery has had as founders, during the 15th-17th centuries, the most important rulers of Moldavia, such as Alexander the Good, Stephen the Great, Petru Rareș, Alexandru Lăpușneanu and Vasile Lupu.

Archaeologically, 13 stages of structural and architectural changes have been identified in the evolution of Căpriana Monastery until the beginning of the 20th century, among which a special place has the reconstruction of the holy place by metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni in 1818-1821, when the Moldavian medieval style was combined with the neo-byzantine modern one of the Russian Empire.

2. The archaeological research of Căpriana Monastery was carried out in 1993, 2001-2003, 2005-2008 and 2016 in the context of the restoration and rehabilitation process of this holy place, after a period of three decades in which the monastery has had a different destination due to the atheist regime. Therefore, the archaeological research brought to light unique historical and archaeological information regarding the historical evolution of the monastic complex and significant items of cultural heritage, including archaeological textiles - clothing fragments of leading figures from the medieval times and the beginning of the modern times. All these discovered archaeological vestiges have an inestimable value, supplementing the historical, documentary and cultural heritage of the monastery.

3. The archaeological textile vestiges discovered in the necropolis of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary Church during the archaeological researches of 2001-2002, thanks to the undertaken conservation-restoration works, allowed the reconstitution of several cutting elements of the original clothing items, in spite of the small size of the textile fragments.

In terms of the textile techniques (weaving, braiding, sewing, embroidery) used in the medieval times (the 16th-17th centuries) for their manufacturing, the textile fragments analyzed within the present research revealed precious information, constituting important documentary evidence. In this respect, the comparative analysis of the analyzed samples, from the points of view of dating, assignment,

composing materials, manufacturing techniques and cutting elements, showed aspects specific to clothing items of the 16th-17th centuries, for both women's costume and men's costume.

4. The analysis of the historiography related to the activity carried out by metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni, in connection with the information achieved during the conservation-restoration of the archaeological liturgical vestments which belonged to the metropolitan, provide new perspectives for analyzing the personality and the historical role played by the High Hierarch.

5. The archaeological research of the crypt of metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni brought to light a unique treasure, which has an inestimable value for the world cultural heritage. The conservation-restoration of textile archaeological heritage by means of modern methods and techniques is a starting point for initiating, in the Republic of Moldova, a new scientific field - the field of the conservation-restoration of textiles from archaeological environment.

6. The archaeological research and the preventive conservation of the archaeological liturgical textiles taken from the crypt of metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni were performed based on a methodological plan specially elaborated for this case, with the main goal of saving the heritage goods. The extensive application of non-invasive or minimally-invasive methods during the preventive conservation stage, after the extraction of the archaeological material from the crypt, also contributed to the success of this project of research, conservation and restoration of archaeological liturgical textiles.

7. The archaeological textiles discovered in the crypt of metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni are heritage values of exceptional importance which contribute to the full understanding of the composing elements of the ecclesiastical costume in the Moldavian area in the early 19th century, of the characteristics of the textile materials used in that time and of their manufacturing techniques.

8. The conservation-restoration process of the archaeological liturgical vestments which belonged to metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni was carried out on the basis of a complex methodological plan and used the newest non-invasive and minimally-invasive analysis methods.

9. Within the present research a methodological plan was conceived and implemented for the conservation-restoration of the liturgical clothing derived from the crypt of metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni of Căpriana Monastery. This methodological plan is described both in the main text of the research and in annexes. The textile items which were conserved and restored comprise all the components of the liturgical costume used by Orthodox bishops in the early 19th century, namely: Paramandyas and head covering, Sticharion, Cloth mantle, Epitrachelion, Epimanikia, Girdle, Sakkos, Great Omophorion, Epigonation and Mitre.

10. Following the completion of the research and conservation-restoration of the archaeological textiles, the paper concludes, logically, with the elaboration of a project for their valorisation within an

exhibition space at Căprians Monastic Complex. The implementation of a cross border project, whose main aim was to create the first religious museum with archaeological textile artefacts, also helped in turning to account this extremely valuable collection. The museum of Căprians Monastery was opened for the public on the 6th of May 2021.

Results:

Being the first paper of its kind in the Republic of Moldova, one initial result, which contributes to solving an important scientific matter, is *setting the scientific and methodological basis* for the usage of scientific investigation tools within the process of conservation-restoration of archaeological textiles, *which led to the elaboration* of the restoration methodology *which enabled* the conservation-restoration and museum valorisation of the archaeological liturgical vestments which belonged to metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni.

Another result of this thesis is the direct action in the conservation process of the archaeological textiles derived from the necropolis of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary Church and *consisted in the elaboration* of an inventory of the archaeological textile samples, *which contributed* to the identification of the composing materials and manufacturing techniques, *enabling* the identification of several elements of women's and men's costumes in the 16th-17th centuries based on the analyzed archaeological textile fragments.

The obtained results, which contribute to the resolving of a significant scientific issue, consists in the elaboration of the methodical and methodological "toolkit" for the conservation-restoration of archaeological textiles, especially of the church clothing of Metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni, in the effective carrying out of the restoration and safeguarding processes of several inestimable items of national cultural heritage - composing parts of the liturgical clothing of Metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni, in the elaboration of the concept for the preservation and turning to account of these items and in the opening of a unique public museum within Căprians Monastery.

Recommendations:

- Initiation of several programmes of vocational training in the field of archaeological textile conservation and restoration, within the Ministry of Culture and Research of the Republic of Moldova, for restorers working in national museums.
- Initiation of the specialty of textile conservation-restoration (including the textiles derived from archaeological environments) within the university programmes.
- Organization, within the Republic of Moldova's museum system, of a modern laboratory specialized in the conservation-restoration of historical-archaeological textiles, for the purpose of ensuring the safeguarding of the textile heritage from the collections of national and regional museums.
- Application of the methods of conservation-restoration of textile heritage substantiated in the present paper in the national museum system of the Republic of Moldova.

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20. **Mariana Gugeanu**, Prof. Gh. Postică, Ph.D. Hab, D Salajan, Ph. D, *Aspects Related to the Conservation of Several 19th Century Ecclesiastical Textiles*, The 6th Edition of International Conference Emerging Technology and Innovation for the Conservation of Cultural Heritage (ETICCH 2019) 11-13 September 2019, Sibiu, Romania. https://muzeulastra.ro/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Brosura_Program-ETICCH-2019.pdf
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- Capriana Monastery, using non-invasive methods*. Conferința Științifică Internațională, 31st edition, Chișinău, 28-29 October 2021. Abstract, p. 89-90. ISBN 978-9975-87-875-3 (PDF).
22. Maria Geba, **Mariana Gugeanu**, *Cercetarea prin metode non-invazive a patrimoniului arheologic provenit din cripta mitropolitului Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni de la Mănăstirea Căpriana/Research of the archaeological heritage discovered in the crypt of Metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni at Capriana Monastery, using non-invasive methods*. Conferința Științifică Internațională, 31st edition, Chișinău, 28-29 October 2021. Abstract, p. 89-90. ISBN 978-9975-87-875-3 (PDF).
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24. **Mariana Gugeanu**, Arhim. FILARET Cuzmin, Gheorghe Postică, Maria Geba, Daniela Sălăjan, *Ghidul Muzeului Mănăstirii Căpriana/The Guidebook of Căpriana Monastery's Museum*, Palatul Culturii Publishing House, Iași, 2021, 106 p. ISBN: 978-606-8547-51-0.
25. Lăcrămioara Stratulat, Maria Geba, **Mariana Gugeanu**, Doina Anăstăsoaei, Ionuț Iațcu, *Ghid de bune practici privind conservarea și valorificarea obiectelor de patrimoniu/ Good Practice Guidebook On the Conservation and Valorization of Heritage Objects*, Palatul Culturii Publishing House, Iași, 2020, 138 p. ISBN 978-606-8547-45-9.

ADNOTARE

**Mariana Gugeanu, „Vestimentația liturgică a mitropolitului Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni și necropola Mănăstirii Căpriană. Arheologie, cercetare, conservare-restaurare”,
teză de doctor în istorie, Chișinău, 2022**

Structura tezei: Introducere, patru capitole, concluzii generale și recomandări, bibliografie cu 149 de titluri, 126 pagini de text de bază, anexe. Rezultatele obținute sunt publicate în 25 lucrări științifice.

Cuvinte-cheie: textile arheologice, cercetare arheologică, veșminte liturgice arheologice, conservare-restaurare, Mănăstirea Căpriană, Bănulescu-Bodoni.

Scopul lucrării: constă în cercetarea, salvagardarea și punerea în valoare a veșmintelor liturgice ale mitropolitului Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni prin realizarea unui studiu inovator pluridisciplinar bazat pe conservarea și restaurarea textilelor arheologice descoperite în cripta Înaltului Ierarh din cadrul Bisericii Adormirea Maicii Domnului de la Mănăstirea Căpriană.

Obiectivele cercetării: stabilirea dimensiunii arheologice a Mănăstirii Căpriană și a principalelor etape de dezvoltare; analiza, clasificarea și încadrarea descoperirilor textile arheologice din necropola Mănăstirii Căpriană, în costumul feminin și masculin din perioada medievală; elaborarea studiului arheologic privind cripta mitropolitului Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni; elaborarea planului metodologic de cercetare științifică și conservare-restaurare a textilelor arheologice liturgice ale mitropolitului Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni; stabilirea stării de conservare și realizarea practică a conservării-restaurării textilelor arheologice liturgice ale mitropolitului Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni; constatarea valorii istorico-documentare și cultural-științifice a textilelor arheologice liturgice ale mitropolitului Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni; elaborarea conceptului de valorificare muzeală a veșmintelor liturgice arheologice care au aparținut mitropolitului Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni.

Noutatea și originalitatea științifică: cercetarea propusă are o semnificație deosebită, mai ales că este una de pionierat, constituind prima investigație științifică sistematică în domeniul conservării și restaurării patrimoniului textil arheologic din Republica Moldova.

Rezultatele științifice obținute: rezidă în conservarea, restaurarea și valorificarea muzeală a veșmintelor liturgice arheologice care au aparținut mitropolitului Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni.

Semnificația teoretică: constă în valorificarea unei teme centrate pe cercetarea, conservarea și restaurarea textilelor arheologice.

Valoarea aplicativă: lucrarea poate fi utilă atât specialiștilor din domeniul muzeal, cât și celor din mediul universitar, domeniilor: istorie, arheologie, arta textilă, industrie textilă.

Implementarea rezultatelor: diverse aspecte ale problemelor abordate au fost prezentate la conferințe, simpozioane și colocvii, atât naționale, cât și internaționale, fiind publicate în 25 lucrări științifice (2 ghiduri, 16 articole în reviste științifice, 3 articole în culegeri științifice și 4 rezumate).

ANNOTATION

Mariana Gugeanu, “The liturgical clothing of Metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni and the necropolis of Căpriansa Monastery. Archaeology, research, conservation-restoration”, PhD thesis in History, Chişinău, 2022

Structure of thesis: Introduction, four chapters, general conclusions and recommendations, bibliography of 149 titles, 126 pages of main text, annexes. The achieved results are published in 25 scientific papers.

Keywords: archaeological textiles, archaeological research, archaeological liturgical vestments, conservation-restoration, Căpriansa Monastery, Bănulescu-Bodoni.

Purpose of thesis: it consists in the research, safeguarding and valorising the liturgical vestments of Metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni by means of a multidisciplinary innovative study based on the conservation and restoration of the archaeological textiles discovered within the High Hierarch's crypt from the Assumption of the Virgin Mary Church of Căpriansa Monastery.

Objectives of research: establishing the archaeological dimension of Căpriansa Monastery and the main stages of development; analysis, classification and assigning the archaeological textiles discovered in the necropolis of Căpriansa Monastery to Mediaeval women's and men's costumes; elaboration of the archaeological study on the crypt of Metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu Bodoni; elaboration of the methodological plan for the scientific research and conservation-restoration of the liturgical archaeological textiles of Metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu Bodoni; establishing the state of conservation and performing the conservation-restoration works on the liturgical archaeological textiles of Metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu Bodoni; determination of historical-documentary and cultural-scientific value of the liturgical archaeological textiles of Metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu Bodoni's; elaboration of the concept for museum valorisation of the liturgical archaeological vestments which belonged to Metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu Bodoni.

Scientific novelty and originality: the addressed research has a particular significance especially as it is a pioneering one, representing the first systematic scientific investigation in the field of the conservation and restoration of the archaeological textile heritage in the Republic of Moldova.

Achieved scientific results: the conservation, restoration and museum valorisation of the archaeological liturgical vestments which belonged to Metropolitan Gavriil Bănulescu Bodoni.

Theoretical significance: it consists in the valorisation of a theme focused on the research, conservation and restoration of archaeological textiles.

Applied value: this work could be useful to both specialists in the museum field, and to the academic world, in the fields: history, archaeology, textile art, textile industry.

Implementation of results: various aspects of the approached topics were presented in conferences, symposia and colloquia, both national and international, and published in 25 scientific papers (2 guidebooks, 16 articles in scientific reviews, 3 articles in scientific volumes and 4 abstracts).

АННОТАЦИЯ

Мариана Гуджяну, "Литургическое одеяние митрополита Гавриила Бэнулеску-Бодони и некрополь Монастыря Кэприяна. Археология, исследование, консервация-реставрация", докторская диссертация по истории, Кишинев, 2022.

Структура диссертации: введение, четыре главы, общие выводы и рекомендации, библиография из 149 названий, 126 страниц основного текста, приложения. Результаты опубликованы в 25 научных работах.

Ключевые слова: археологический текстиль, археологические исследования, археологические церковные облачения, консервация и реставрация, монастырь Кэприяна, Бэнулеску-Бодони.

Цель работы: исследование, сохранение и использование церковных облачений митрополита Гавриила Бэнулеску-Бодони путем проведения инновационного междисциплинарного исследования, основанного на консервации и реставрации археологических тканей, обнаруженных в склепе Иерарха в Церкви Успения Пресвятой Богородицы Кэприянского Монастыря.

Задачи исследования: определение археологической значимости монастыря Кэприяна и основных этапов его развития; анализ, классификация и определение места археологических находок текстиля из некрополя монастыря Кэприяна в составе женского и мужского костюма средневековья; разработка археологического исследования склепа митрополита Гавриила Бэнулеску Бодони; разработка методологического плана научных исследований, консервации и реставрации тканей церковного облачения митрополита Гавриила Бэнулеску Бодони; установление состояния сохранности и практическая реализация консервации и реставрации тканей церковного облачения митрополита Гавриила Бэнулеску-Бодони; установление историко-документальной и культурно-научной ценности тканей церковного облачения митрополита Гавриила Бэнулеску-Бодони; разработка концепции музейного использования литургических облачений митрополита Гавриила Бэнулеску-Бодони.

Научная новизна и оригинальность: предлагаемое исследование имеет особое значение, тем более что оно является новаторским, представляя собой первое систематическое научное исследование в области консервации, реставрации и использования археологического текстильного наследия Республики Молдова.

Полученные научные результаты: заключается в консервации и реставрации музейных литургических облачений митрополита Гавриила Бэнулеску-Бодони.

Теоретическая значимость: состоит в раскрытии темы, посвященной исследованию, консервации и реставрации археологического текстиля.

Прикладная ценность: работа может быть полезна как для работников музеев, так и для преподавателей и учащихся университетов в области истории, археологии, текстильного искусства, текстильной промышленности.

Внедрение результатов: различные аспекты рассматриваемых вопросов были представлены на конференциях, симпозиумах и коллоквиумах, как национальных, так и международных, опубликованы в 25 научных статьях (2 руководства, 16 статей в научных журналах, 3 статьи в научных сборниках и 4 резюме).

GUGEANU MARIANA

**THE LITURGICAL CLOTHING OF METROPOLITAN GAVRIIL
BĂNULESCU-BODONI AND THE NECROPOLIS OF CĂPRIANA
MONASTERY. ARCHAEOLOGY, RESEARCH, CONSERVATION-
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